

KHVOSTOV, V.A.; SIMENOV, I.F.; PAVLOV, S.A.

Mechanization of carrot harvesting. Trakt. i sel'khoz mash.
no.11:25-26 N '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

KHVCSTOV, V.A.; SEMENOV, I.F.

The KESh-1 carrot harvesting machine. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.
nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekhn.inform. 17 no.7:69-71 J1 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

SEMENOV, I.F.; KHVOSTOV, V.A.

Processing of harvested potatoes and vegetables in France. Biol.
tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform.
17 no.8:94-96 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

L 26276-66 EPF(n)-2/EEC(k)-2/EWT(1) AT/WW

ACC NR: AP6013514

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/002/0132/0134

AUTHOR: Sal'kov, Ye. A.; Khvostov, V. A.; Chernovolenko, A. A.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN UkrSSR, Kiev (Institut Poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Obtaining light pulses for the investigation of the kinetics of photoconductivity

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, 1966, 132-134

TOPIC TAGS: photoconductivity, light radiation, nanosecond pulse, pulse generator

ABSTRACT: A device for generating specially shaped light pulses for use in the study of the kinetics of photoconductivity is described. The device consists of two thyratrons and a coaxial storage line which discharges through a specially designed discharge lamp. The lamp, a porcelain capillary tube with tungsten electrodes, has a diameter of 0.01 cm. The limited cross section of the tube provides a current density of about 10^6 amp/cm² and, consequently, a greater pulse brightness. The device provides a pulse time of 5—6 nsec, a duration of constant light intensity of about 40 nsec, and a duration of the

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UDC: 621.317.759:539.293:535.215.12

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ACC NR: AP6013514

trailing edge at 30% level of the pulse height of 30 nsec. The device can be used in the study of fast recombination processes as well as for measurements of the absolute value of the quantum yield of photoelectrons. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [GS]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb65/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS:

4244

Card 2/2 CV

Khrostov, Y. I.

AID P - 2037

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 10/14

Authors : Nadzharov, M. A., Kand. of Tech. Sci., and
Khvostov, V. I., Eng.

Title : Analysis of operating characteristics of an experimental
cyclone stoker

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 4, 49-54, Ap 1955

Abstract : An experiment made on the performance of a cyclone stoker,
using crushed Donets gas-coal with liquid cinder removal,
is described. A drawing of the model used in the
experiment is presented. The main structural data of the
model stoker equipped with a tangential induction of
fuel and air, are given. Some recommendations on the
use of this method are made. Nine diagrams.

Institution: Moscow Higher Technical School im. Bauman; MOTS
KTI (Moscow Branch of the Central Boiler and Turbine
Institute)

NADZHAROV, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHVOSTOV, V.I., inzhener.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722510006-8"

Investigation of the cyclone process of burning solid fuel in a
testing installation. [Trudy] MVTU no.59:20-34 '55. (MLRA 9:5)
(Combustion)

KH VOSTOV, V.I

KALISHEVSKIY, L.L.; KATSNEL'SON, B.D.; KNORRE, G.F.; MIRONOV, B.M.; NADZHAROV, M.A.; NAKHAPETYAN, Ye.A.; SAKHAROV, V.M.; KH VOSTOV, V.I.; KORIKOVSKIY, I.K., red. izd-va; VORONIN, K.P., tekhn. red.

[Cyclone furnaces] TSiklonnye topki. Pod obshchei red. G.F. Knorre i M.A. Nadsharova. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1958. 215 p.
(Furnaces, Heat treating) (MIRA 11:7)

AUTHOR: Khvostov, V.I., Engineer.

96-1-3/31

TITLE: On the Structure of the Process in a Cyclone Furnace Burning Liquid Fuel (O strukture protsessy v tsiklonnoy topke pri szhiganiy zhidkogo topliva)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Vol.5, No.1, pp. 12 - 18 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Little published information is available about temperature and concentration fields in a cyclone chamber. Accordingly, a study was made of the combustion conditions in cyclone furnaces, using a test rig burning solar oil (gas oil). The tests were made in two stages: the first studied the influence of changes in chamber design and operating conditions. Accordingly, changes were made in: the dimensions of the outlet nozzle, the position and configuration of the inlet nozzle for secondary air, excess air, and secondary air velocity. The characteristics of the main conditions and variants are given in Table 1; the basic design of the chamber is illustrated in Fig.1. The second stage comprised a detailed study of the combustion process for a limited number of different designs and conditions. As a result of earlier tests made on coal, three variants were selected, as shown in Table 2. The basic type of chamber, with upper tangential air inlet, is depicted in Card1/5 Fig.2.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722510006-8"

On the Structure of the Process in a Cyclone Furnace Burning Liquid Fuel.

To check the conditions during the tests, the total air consumption, the primary air consumption, the hot air temperature and the fuel consumption were measured and the gas beyond the combustion chamber was analysed. In the first series of tests the gas fields were determined and gas analyses were made simultaneously on five sets of apparatus, disclosing quantitative asymmetry in the structure of the process. This, together with the complexity of the structure, made it necessary to reduce the number of different operating conditions and structural variants in the second series of tests, and to make a more detailed study. The tests showed that it was possible greatly to cut down the number of gas samples.

The large number of points from which gas samples were taken in the second series of experiments (Table 2) made it possible to construct fairly reliable concentration fields in the volume of the cyclone chamber and from them to draw fields of air excess and completeness of combustion. Various characteristic fields are drawn in Fig.3 and oxygen concentrations are shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The chamber can be divided into two main zones: a peripheral zone with large excesses of air and a central zone

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On the Structure of the Process in a Cyclone Furnace Burning Liquid Fuel.

in which the excess air is less than unity. Circulation also occurs in the chamber as can be seen from Fig.3.

The influence of operating conditions and chamber design on the excess air at one section is deduced from tests of the first series and shown in Fig.6. The design has little influence on the central zone. In the forward part of the cyclone from the cover to the base of the central zone there is a zone of fuel vapourisation in which there is a high concentration of oxygen.

The fine atomisation and rapid vapourisation of the fuel causes most of the fuel to lie in the centre of the air stream rather than the peripheral parts of the chamber and the peripheral zones. Only a small quantity of the largest fuel drops reaches the chamber walls, sometimes forming deposits of coke. There is a high concentration of gasified fuel in the central zone, right up to the outlet nozzle. The secondary mixture formation does not finish within the cyclone, and heat is still being produced 60 mm beyond the outlet nozzle. This is confirmed by the figures given in the graph of fig.7. Formulae are given by which to calculate the excess

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On the Structure of the Process in a Cyclone Furnace Burning Liquid Fuel. 96-1-3/31

air and total heat generated on a particular section with allowance for non-uniform distribution of axial velocity on the radius. A formula is also given for the quantity of fuel gasified. The calculations are approximate.

The results confirm the causes of unsatisfactory operation of cyclone chambers of similar type burning pulverised coal introduced through an axial burner. The coal particles are easily blown about and behave like the drops and vapour of liquid fuel in these tests. The dust particles are caught up in the centre of the air stream and do not reach the periphery of the chamber, where there is a layer of pure air. The centre of the air stream is overloaded with fuel which does not fully burn. The dust particles are in the chamber only for brief periods, of the order of 0.02 sec, which is too short for complete combustion. Therefore, the torch leaves the cyclone and much of the fuel remains unburned. With crushed fuel, the centrifugal effect suffices to ensure that particles of fuel enter the periphery of the chamber. Depending on the air conditions, the fuel enters the circulation zones, which become regions of gasification. In this case, the peripheral and

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KHVOSTOV, V.I., inzh.

Studying the structure of combustion processes in a cyclone furnace
when burning liquid fuel. [Trudy] MVTU no.94:23-45 '58.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Combustion)

LEVOSEV, V.I., Cand Tech Sci -- (disc) "Study of the structure
of the ^{combustion}~~burning~~ process in a cyclone ^{burner}~~camera~~ upon burning of liquid
fuel." Mos, 1959. 19 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. For Order of
Lenin and Order of Labor and Banner Higher Technical School in Bu-
man). 150 copies (EL, 37-59, 109)

54

1 1955B-65 EPA/AFM(2)/AFM/EPAL(1)-2/DA(2)/DTN(2)/T Pt-II/Pt-III/Pt-7 WN/2N/WS
 S/0098/83/000/003/0058/0070

ACCESSION NR: AP5006300

AUTHOR: Khvachov, V. I. (Candidate of Technical Sciences); Solomin, V. I.
 (Engineer, Inventor)

TITLE: Determining combustion characteristics by the gas analysis method

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, No. 3, 1955, 68-70

TOPIC TAGS: fuel combustion; gas analysis; partial combustion; carburetor

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for calculating the elementary composition of the carburetted and non-carburetted portion of a fuel during combustion from gas analysis data. The products of partial combustion are divided into chemical (H_2 , CO, CH_4) and mechanical (vapor and drops of fuel, hydrocarbons heavier than methane). Formulas are derived for calculating heat losses with mechanical and chemical partial combustion according to the data of gas analysis with regard to fuel distillation during combustion. Fuel distillation during combustion is evaluated with regard to its effect on the accuracy of calculating the total losses with heavy hydrocarbons, vapors and fuel drops. It is experimentally shown that it is possible to eliminate distillation during the combustion of a light liquid fuel in a fuel-injection chamber. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 18 formulas.

Cont. 1/2

1-13638-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008800

ASSOCIATION: NVIU

SUBMITTED: Mar-65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Can 2/2 100

L 52723-55 EPA/ENT(a)/EPT(a)/EPT(t)/EPT(a)-2/ESP/T/EPA(5b)2/EWA(s) Pas-1/

PT-4/PA-1/PL-7 IN/IN/NE

ACCESSION NR: AP5011775

UR/0096/65/000/005/0077/0081
621.43.056.001.5

AUTHOR: Knyazov, V. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Solonin, V. I.
(Engineer)

TITLE: Test stand study of a forced jet combustion chamber for liquid fuel

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 5, 1965, 77-81

TOPIC TAGS: combustion, combustion chamber, liquid fuel, turbine combustion chamber, gas turbine

ABSTRACT: An experimental study was made on the design of a compact, high-performance combustion chamber fueled with heavy diesel or fuel oil. The model chamber (mm in diameter) was equipped with gasification and afterburning zones of different lengths. Primary air was injected at two points into the gasification zone so that the atomized fuel carried by one air stream mixed with a vortex of the other primary air stream. Different amounts of primary and secondary air were used to study the effects of the primary-to-secondary air ratio and the overall equivalence ratio on the completeness of combustion in three different cross sections.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011775

The aerodynamic resistance of the chamber at different fuel consumption rates was also measured. As a result, recommendations for the design of full-scale chambers with a fuel consumption of 2,500-6,000 kg/hr were made. Orig. art. has: 8 figures. [PV]

ASSOCIATION: NVTU imeni Bauman

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR FP

NO REF BOY: 005

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4012

408
Core 2/2

VASILENKO, Aleksey Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; DRYZHAKOV, Yevgeniy Vasil'yevich, dots.; ISAYEV, Sergey Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; KORNEYCHUK, Nikolay Karpovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KOFANOV, Vyacheslav Ivanovich, assistant; KRUTOV, Vitaliy Ivanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MIRONOV, Boris Mikhaylovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; NIGMATULIN, Iskander Nigmatulevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; NOSOV, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, prof.; SAMOYLOV, Mikhail Sergeevich, assistant; SPORYSH, Igor Pavlovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, prof.; KHVOSTOV, Viktor Ivanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHISHOV, Yevgeniy Viktorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; YUDAYEV, Boris Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KUTYRIN, I.N., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SHVEDOV, A.M., dots., retsenzent; TUPITSYNA, L.A., red.; FUFAYEVA, G.I., red.

[Problems in technical thermodynamics and heat transfer]
Sbornik zadach po tekhnicheskoi termodinamike i teplopere-
dache. [By] A.N.Vasilenko i dr. Moskva, Vysshaya shkola,
1964. 369 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Prepodavatel'skiy kollektiv kafedry termodinamiki i teplo-
peredachi Moskovskogo vysshego tekhnicheskogo uchilishcha
(for all except Kutyrin, Shvedov, Tupitsyna, Fufayeva). 2. Mo-
skovskiy aviatsionnyy institut (for Kutyrin, Shvedov).

KHVOSTOV, V. S.

"Magnetic Calculations and Construction of the Collector Potential Curves in D. C. Tractions Motors." Official opponents were: Doctor of Technical Sciences N. V. Gorokhov and Candidate of Technical Sciences Docent P. N. Shlyakhto.

Dissertation for the Degree of a Candidate of Technical Sciences ~~1946-1955~~.
At the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Traffic Engineers.

Submitted 05, 1953 -

NAKHODKIN, M.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHVOSTOV, V.S., inzhener.

Classification of the characteristics of direct current electric
train motors. Trudy TSNII MPS no. 88:5-35 '53. (MLRA 7:7)
(Electric railroads--Equipment and supplies)

NAKHODKIN, M.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHVOSTOV, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KURBASOV, A.S., inzhener; KLIMOV, V.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Investigation of direct-current electric traction engine units]
Issledovanie raboty uzlov tiagovykh elektrodvigatelei postoiannogo toka. Moskva, Gos.transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 93 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no. 122). (MLRA 9:10)
(Electric locomotives)

NAKHODKIN, M.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.; KHVOSTOV, V.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Nature of ring fire on the collector of high-voltage d.c. machines.
Vest. elektroprom. 27 no.4:34-41 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva putey
soobshcheniya.
(Electric machinery)

SOV/112-57-9-18870

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 122 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nakhodkin, M. D., Khvostov, V. S.

TITLE: On the Nature of Flashover on the Commutator of High-Voltage DC
Traction Electric Motors (K voprosu o prirode krugovogo ognya na kollektore
vysokovol'tnykh tyagovykh elektrodvigatelyey postoyannogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. transp., 1956, Nr 122, pp 67-81

ABSTRACT: The viewpoint is expressed that flashover may be caused by a single flash between two adjacent commutator bars, the flash being provoked by contamination of the gap between the bars with brush dust or lubricant, by burrs or other chance causes. The conditions that cause development of a single flash into flashover are: the voltage between two adjacent bars is sufficient to sustain the arc, while the duration of the voltage and the arc power are sufficient to ionize the contiguous air layer. In such a case, an individual arc leaves behind it ionized gases and, propagating against the commutator rotation into the ionized region, it develops the flashover. According to the aforesaid,

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SOV/112-57-9-18870

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On the Nature of Flashover on the Commutator of High-Voltage DC Traction

there is a "danger zone" on a commutator within which a single flash may develop into flashover. To the right of this zone (see figure), the voltage is insufficient for sustaining the arc; to the left, the duration of the arc-sustaining voltage is insufficient for dangerous ionization of gas. Experiments that led to the above conclusions are described. Experiments were conducted with a DK-103G motor, which was operated as an externally-excited generator under no-load conditions. Special commutator maintenance is recommended.

M.I.Ch.

Card 2/2

NAKHODKIN, M.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KHVOSTOV, V.S., kand. tekhn.
nauk.

What is flashing over? Elek. i tepl. tiaga no.1:42-43 '57.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Armatures) (Electric railway motors)

KHVOSTOV, V.S.

NAKHODKIN, M.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.; KHVOSTOV, V.S.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculating magnetic tension of the toothed layer of d.c.
electric machines. Vest. elektrom. 28 no.1:42-45 Ja '57. (MIRA 10:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva putey
soobshcheniya.
(Electric machinery)

~~KHVOSTOV~~

KHVOSTOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk.

~~Regulating properties of d.c. electric locomotive engines. Vest.~~
elektroprom. 28 no.8:19-22 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy industrial'nyy institut.
(Electric locomotives)

Khvostov V S

110-1-10/19

AUTHORS: Nakhodkin, M.D. and Khvostov, V.S., Candidates of Technical Sciences

TITLE: A Universal Magnetic Characteristic for Direct-current Traction Motors (Universal'naya magnitnaya kharakteristika tyagovykh elektrodvigately postoyannogo toka)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, vol.29, No.1, pp. 44 - 48 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Many authors have tried to characterise the behaviour of traction motors over the whole range of working current. However, none of the proposed methods has become widely used. The working characteristics of machines and their transient behaviour are mainly governed by their magnetic characteristics. Attempts should therefore be made to evaluate and describe these characteristics. In so doing, it is natural to make use of the magnetic saturation factor and the present article shows that by means of the characteristics and the saturation factor, the behaviour of the machines can be simply and accurately described for all possible load conditions. It is claimed that the magnetic characteristics of traction motors expressed in relative units practically coincide if the magnetic saturation factors relative to rated conditions are equal. This thought leads to the conclusion that for d.c. traction motors, there is

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110-1-10/19

A Universal Magnetic Characteristic for Direct-current Traction Motors

a single universal magnetic characteristic expressed in relative units. Differences between the magnetic characteristics of individual machines depend on which point on the universal magnetic characteristic is taken as the rated value.

To simplify the study, the complicated magnetic system of a machine is considered to be replaced by an iron circuit of constant section and an air gap of the same magnetic characteristics as the machine. Such a substitution is justified mathematically and an expression derived for the magnetic characteristic of the equivalent magnetic system.

It is then shown that if, in any two machines, the saturation factors at rated conditions are the same, then the magnetic characteristics expressed in relative units coincide. This universal magnetic characteristic can be derived from an experimental relationship between flux and magnetising force for any type of traction motor. By suitable adjustment of scale, the magnetic characteristic of the motor can be derived. This is demonstrated by examples. The magnetic characteristic of traction motor type AK-103 is given in Fig.3; it is then used to construct the universal magnetic characteristic in relative units given in Fig.4, taking as unity the co-ordinates of point .

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110-1-10/19

A Universal Magnetic Characteristic for Direct-current Traction Motors

on Fig. 3. The corresponding saturation factor is 2. The method of construction is described with reference to Fig.4; the constructed and experimental curves are given in Fig.5 and show good agreement.

It is concluded that the saturation factor of a machine determines its entire magnetic characteristic. The saturation factor therefore serves as a criterion in evaluating the speed characteristics of a series traction motor because they are mainly determined by the magnetic characteristic. Applications of this criterion in conditions of full and reduced field are illustrated in Fig.6, which gives test results on a traction motor and the theoretical curve. The fallacy that the saturation factor is a functional criterion of the degree of saturation of iron parts in the machine is exposed by reference to Fig.7. The universal magnetic characteristic is recommended for solving many theoretical problems associated with the non-linear relationship between the magnetising force and the magnetic flux in traction motors and other electrical machines. There are 7 figures and 7 references, 5 of which are Russian, 1 German and 1 Swedish.

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110-1-10/19

A Universal Magnetic Characteristic for Direct-current Traction
Motors

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railway
Transport (VNIИ zheleznodorozhnogo transporta)

SUBMITTED: December 19, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 4/4

SOV/110-59-6-8/24

AUTHOR: Khvostov, V.S., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Special Features of the Magnetic Design of a Direct Current Machine with Non-Uniform Air-Gap (Osobennosti magnitnogo rascheta mashiny postoyannogo toka s neravnomernym vozdushnym zazorom)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 6, pp 31-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to improve the commutation of direct-current motors it is advisable to make the air-gap increase from the centre of the pole to its edges. The gap and corresponding induction distribution in the air-gap at no-load are shown in Fig 1. For ease of calculation the actual induction distribution is replaced by a rectangular one and in making this substitution the reluctance of the air-gap tooth layer region and the magnitude of the magnetic flux must remain unchanged. For this stipulation to be met under all operating conditions it is necessary to establish definite values of the effective air-gap length and of the effective pole-arc length. The values are best determined in two stages, first without making allowance for saturation and then

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correcting for tooth saturation. The case of

SOV/110-59-6-8/24

Special Features of the Magnetic Design of a Direct Current Machine
with Non-Uniform Air-Gap

no-saturation in the teeth is then considered and expression (1) is derived for the ratio of the effective length of pole-arc to the effective length of air-gap. As this equation contains two unknowns there is an infinity of solutions in the absence of saturation. The effect of saturation in the tooth layer of the armature is then allowed for and expression (2) is derived for the effective length of the pole-arc. A corresponding expression for the air-gap length is then easily obtained from expression (1). In order to evaluate the accuracy of the method of calculation, a transient characteristic was constructed for electric motor type DK-103 and is seen in Fig 3. The results are compared with data obtained by the more accurate but laborious method of Vakhodkin and Khvostov (Ref 1) and the greatest difference in the flux value does not exceed 3%. An approximate method of allowing for saturation of the main pole piece is then described. An easy and quick solution was obtained by the method

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Special Features of the Magnetic Design of a Direct Current Machine
with Non-Uniform Air-Gap

proposed by Ioffe (Ref 4) in which the increase in magnetic reluctance due to saturation of the pole tip is equated to the equivalent reduction in effective pole-arc, which is equivalent to reducing the coefficient of magnetic overlap. This coefficient is defined as the ratio of the effective length of pole-arc to the pole pitch. Curve (a) of Fig 4 shows the effect of pole-tip saturation calculated in this way. The meaning of two constants used in the equation will be apparent from Fig 5. When the air-gap is eccentric, pole saturation has less influence than when it is concentric. Accordingly, use should be made of curve (b) in Fig 4, which is based on many designs of machine with non-uniform eccentric air-gap. Armature reaction distorts the magnetic flux of the main pole, which in the absence of saturation of the pole tip assumes the shape shown in Fig 6. From consideration of this figure it is shown that in replacing the actual

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Special Features of the Magnetic Design of a Direct Current Machine
with Non-Uniform Air-Gap

induction distribution by a rectangular one the height of the rectangle should be made equal to the induction under the middle of the pole. An expression is then derived for the effective pole-arc length with maximum field weakening due to armature reaction. It has now been shown how to construct the two limiting magnetising curves for no-load and maximum field weakening. The construction for intermediate load conditions is then briefly considered and expressions are derived for the effective pole-arc length and air-gap length. A numerical example of the design of the magnetic system of a motor type NB-406 is then given. The calculated magnetisation curves of this motor are compared with experimental values in Fig 7 and it will be seen that the agreement is very good. There are 7 figures, 3 tables and 4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: 1st September 1958

Card 4/4

NOV/144-59-11-16/21

Commutation of a d.c. Motor Supplied From a Single-Phase Rectifier

commutation and Fig.5 shows a graph of the current change in the short-circuited winding section when the armature current pulsates. Expressions are then derived for various e.m.f.'s in the motor. They indicate that in order to compensate the reactive e.m.f., the interpole flux in the commutation zone should pulsate at the frequency of the armature current pulsation, the two pulsations being in phase. However, the presence of eddy currents in the solid parts of the magnetic circuit prevent this condition from being fulfilled. A sketch of the magnetic system of a d.c. machine is given in Fig.4, which includes a plot of the interpole magnetic field with direct current in the armature and interpole winding. The equivalent circuit for this case is given in Fig.5. Next the changes brought about in the constants of the magnetic system by the presence of eddy currents are calculated. The fundamental Eq (8) is then derived and is of the form of the thermal conductivity equation. The boundary conditions are stated and some simplifying assumptions made to

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Commutation of a d.c. Motor Supplied from a Single-Phase Rectifier

convert expression (8) to the form of expression (9). The solution of the problem is then found in the form of expression (11), and the magnetic flux is calculated by expressions (12), (13) and (14). A numerical example is then given of the magnetic reluctance caused by eddy currents in the armature of a motor type MB-412 and it is shown that their presence is equivalent to increasing the second air-gap under the interpoles by a factor of 10.4. Corresponding calculations of the fluxes are also made by means of the equivalent circuit given in Fig. 8. It is concluded that there are two main ways of improving the commutation of a motor supplied from a single-phase rectifier: either a path may be provided through which the alternating component of the magnetic flux may close, or the leakage flux for the alternating component of the interpole flux may be reduced. Fig. 10 shows a sketch of a magnetic system of a machine which is partly laminated. This greatly reduces the influence of eddy currents and improves commutation.

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Commutation of a d.c. Motor Supplied from a Single-Phase Rectifier

Reduction of the leakage flux is equivalent to increasing the impedance in the vector diagram (Fig.9). If this leakage flux is completely removed, the useful flux of the motor type NB-412 will be in phase with the m.m.f. of the interpole and its value is about 20% of that required for total compensation of the reactive e.m.f. Another way of reducing the alternating leakage flux of the interpoles is to sheath them with material of good electrical conductivity, as shown in Fig.11. Amongst other things, such sheathing improves the distribution of potential on the commutator. There are 11 figures and 7 references, of which 6 are Soviet and 1 German. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta
(Moscow Institute of Railway Transport Engineers)

Card 4/4

KHVOSTOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Selecting the characteristics of traction engines of electric locomotives. Vest. TSNII MPS 18 no.5:16-22 Ag '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta im. I.V. Stalina.
(Electric railway motors)

KHVOSTOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the effective value of the pole arc in a
motor with an excentric air gap. Trudy MIIT 114:10-16 '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

(Electric arc)

KHVOSTOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of voltage drop in the contact network on the performance of electric rolling stock. Trudy MIIT 114:60-67 '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Electric locomotives)

FRVOSTOV, V.S., dotsent; ROTANOV, N.A., dotsent; TARASOV, Yu.G., inzh.

How to improve the commutation of NB-412M traction motors. Elek.i
tepl.tiaga 6 no.1:13-14 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric railway motors--Design and construction)
(Commutation (Electricity))

KHVOSTOV, V. S., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Theory of the traction motor of an electric locomotive. Trudy MIIT
no. 156:4-137 '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Electric locomotives) (Electric railway motors)

KHVOSTOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent (Moskva)

Calculation of the toothed layer of the armature. Elektrichestvo no.3:
66-71 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electric machinery) (Magnetic circuits)

ALEKSEYEV, A.Ye.; KHVOSTOV, V.S.; KURBASOV, A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Concerning A.S. Kurbasov's articles "Principles of the energy theory of the commutation of d.c. machines" and "Calculation of the commutation of d.c. machines." Elektrichestvo no.12: 75-81. D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Alekseyev).

KHVOSTOV, Vladimir Stepanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Consideration of the properties of brushes in the calculation of the quality of commutation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.10:1114-1122 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Submitted April 21, 1964.

KEVOSTOV, V.P.. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR.

Quality of commutation and selection of current density in
brushes. Elektrotehnika 36 no.10:51-54 O '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

KHVCSTOV, V.S., dotsent; CHERNOV, Ye.T., inzh.

Characteristics of an electric arc between adjacent collector plates.
Trudy MIIT no.205:76-80 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KHVOSIN, ...; KENNEDY, A.A., Inzh.

Electrical characteristics of a brush contact at nonuniform current densities. Trudy MIIT no.205-81-87 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

KHVOSTOV, V.V. (Moskva)

Struggling for a high title. Shvein.prom. no.4:7-10 JI-Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

ACC NR: AT7002511

SOURCE CODE: UR/00C0/66/000/000/0269/0276

AUTHOR: Khalil, A. A.; Khvostova, V. V.; Stoletov, V. N.

ORG: Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR); MGU im. Lomonosov

TITLE: Comparative study of the effect of certain chemical and physical mutagenic factors on barley seeds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet Radiobiologiya. Vliyaniye ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniye na nasledstvennost' (Effect of ionizing radiation on heredity). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 269-276

TOPIC TAGS: radiation ^{plant} genetic effect, ~~radiation biochemical effect~~, neutron irradiation, ~~biologic mutation~~ gamma irradiation, plant genetics, fast neutron, plant development, agriculture crop

ABSTRACT: This investigation was performed in an attempt to determine the specificity of action of certain physical and chemical mutagens, barley being the object of investigation. Among the investigated mutagenic factors fast neutrons in a dose of 600 rad and ethylmethane sulfonate in a concentration of 0.5% were found to reduce the germination rate most, inhibit plant growth, adversely affect the grain content, density of the spike, and number of grains in the spike. On the basis of studying chlorophyll mutations the authors state that fast neutrons are much more effective

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AT7002511

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722510006-8"

than γ -rays, but for barley produce a similar spectrum of chlorophyll mutations, mainly the Albina type (68.6%). Of the chemical mutagens the most effective with respect to number of mutations was ethylmethane sulfonate but ethylenimine yielded the greatest diversity of chlorophyll mutations. When the growing plants were exposed to chronic γ -irradiation the number of mutations was greater by a factor of 23 than when dormant seeds were exposed. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures. [26]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 01Sep66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 010

ATD PRESS: 5117

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT7002512

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0277/0286

AUTHOR: Dishler, V. Ya.; Khvostova, V. V.; Valeva, S. A.; Turkov, V. D.

ORG: Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Mutability of the broad bean *Vicia faba* under the effect of gamma-rays and chemical agents

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet Radiobiologiya. Vliyaniye ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniye na nasledstvennost' (Effect of ionizing radiation on heredity). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 277-286

TOPIC TAGS: gamma irradiation, ~~radiation-biochemical effect~~, radiation ~~genetic~~ plant effect, radioprotective agent, plant genetics, *agriculture crop*

ABSTRACT: Small doses (500—1000 r) of γ -rays and low concentrations (0.01%) of ethylenimine proved to be the most effective of the investigated mutagens for producing the greatest number of hereditary changes in the broad bean *Vicia faba* minor: these agents increased the variability of this plant by 2—2.8 times. Altered morphological characters pertaining to all parts of the plant, bush, leaves, flowers, beans, and seeds, were obtained under the effect of the mutagens. Of economic value were the characteristics produced by polygene factors. The results of the experiment permitted the assumption that the selection of plants with respect to

Card 1/2

UDC: none

ACC NR: AT7002512

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722510006-8"

such characters is possible. The nature of the occurrence of leaf spottiness in M_1 plants and the question as to what portion of the M_1 plants contains the mutation after treating the dormant seeds are discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 3 figures. [26]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 01Sep66/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 009

ATD PRESS: 5117

Card 2/2

KHVOSTOV, Ye., inzhener; SHAPOVALENKO, M., inzhener.

Isothermal all-metal container. Khol.tekh. 30 no.4:18-22 O-D '53.
(MIRA 7:3)

(Food--Transportation) (Cold storage)

PIL'SHCHIKOV, Matvey Pavlovich; KUZ'MICHEV, F.I., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsensent; KHVOSTOVA, A.I., inzh., retsensent; GOSPODARSKAYA,
T.N., red.; KRAMIN, M.T., tekhn. red.

[Technology of feltwork and the manufacture of felt goods] Tekh-
nologiya vsial'no-voilochnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo
nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry RSFSR, 1960. 570 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Feltwork)

KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.; SEMENOV, S.M., red.

[Materials of the 13th Congress of the Trade Unions of
the U.S.S.R.] Materialy XIII s"ezda professional'nykh soyuzov
SSSR. Moskva, Profizdat, 1964. 153 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy s"yezd professional'nykh soyuzov. 13th. Moscow,
1963.

KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.; SEMENOV, S.M., red.

[Materials of the 13th Congress of Trade Unions of the
U.S.S.R.] Materialy XIII s"ezda professional'nykh soiuзов
SSSR. Moskva, Profizdat, 1964. 158 p. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy s"yezd professional'nykh soyuzov. 13th, Moscow,
1963.

LOGINOV, Ivan Grigor'yevich, traktorist-tselinnik; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.;
MALEK, Z.N., tekhn.red.

[Automatic machinery plows the steppes] Step' borozdist avto-
maty. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1960. 167 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Agricultural machinery) (Remote control)

BOÐUSH, G.M.; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Initiators of the new in the seven-year plan] Zashinateli novogo
v semiletke; liudi trudovogo podviga. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat.
No.4. 1961. 50 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Stock and stockbreeding--Technological innovations)
(Socialist competition)

IL'IN, S., zhurnalist; RUSAKOVA, V., zhurnalist; BRODOVSKIY, B., zhurnalist;
SVIRIN, I., zhurnalist; KISHCHIK, P., zhurnalist; STOYKEVICH, M.,
zhurnalist; PAREMSKIY, V., zhurnalist; L'VOV, B., zhurnalist;
LYUBASHCHENKO, I., zhurnalist; VYSOTSKIY, Ye., zhurnalist;
KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Innovators in the seven-year plan; people with work achievements]
Zachinateli novogo v semiletke; liudi trudovogo podviga. Moskva,
Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat. No.7. 1961. 66 p.

(MIRA 15:2)

(Building--Technological innovations)

DEMENT'YEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; SERGEYEV, Georgiy Maksimovich; KHVOSTOVA,
D.M., red.; GOLICHENKOVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[To you, comrade voluntary police!] Tebe, tovarishch družhinnik.
Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS Profizdat, 1961. 126 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Auxiliary police)

KHVESTOVA, D.M., red.; ANDREYEVA, L.S., tekhn. red.

[Initiators of the new in the seven-year plan; people of labor
exploits]Zachinateli novogo v semiletke; liudi trudovogo pod-
viga. Moskva, Profizdat, No.8. 1962. 79 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Socialist competition) (Efficiency, Industrial)

BORISOV, Konstantin Ivanovich; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.

[Talks about the statutes of the trade unions of the
U.S.S.R.] Besedy ob ustave profsoiuzov SSSR. Moskva,
Profizdat, 1964. 95 p. (Biblioteka profsoiuznogo ak-
tivista, no.13(85)) (MIRA 17:6)

KAPLAN, Isaak Isaakovich; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.

[What the trade-union activists should do to reduce the turnover of personnel in an enterprise] Profsoiuznomu aktivu - o putiakh sokrashcheniia tekuchesti kadrov na predpriatii. Moskva, Profizdat, 1964. 95 p.
(MIRA 17:12)

KAZIYEV, Mamed Yakubovich; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., .red.; KOROBKOVA,
N.D., tekhn. red.

[Control of morbidity in enterprises] Bor'ba s zaboлева-
emost'iu na predpriatiakh. Moskva, Profizdat, 1963. 110 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

ADABASHEV, Igor' Ivanovich; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.; KOROBova, N.D.,
tekhn. red.

[At the brink of mystery] Na kraiu tainy. Moskva, Profizdat,
1962. 197 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Technological innovations)

KARASEV, Vladimir Yakumovich; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.; ANDREYEVA, L.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Such workers are we; notes of a worker in the Kirov (former
Putilov) Plant] Takovy my - rabochie; zapiski rabochego Kirov-
skogo (byvshego Putilovskogo) zavoda. Moskva, Profizdat, 1962.
486 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Rabochiy Kirovskogo (byvshego Putilovskogo) zavoda (for
Karasev).

(Leningrad--Labor and laboring classes)

KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.; ARANOVICH, V.G., tekhn. red.

[Initiators of the new in the seven-year plant] Zachinateli
novogo v semiletke. Moskva, Profizdat. No.10. 1962. 93 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Technological innovations)
(Suggestion systems)

KRYLOV, German Vsevolodovich; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.; ANDREYEVA, L.S.,
tekhn.red.

[The furious ones are not forgotten] Neistovyykh ne zabyvaiut.
Moskva, Profizdat, 1963. 78 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Tatar A.S.S.R.--Petroleum workers)

KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.; KOROBOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Initiators of the new in the seven-year plan] Zashchita
teli novogo v semiletke (liudi trudovogo podviga). Moskva,
Profizdat. No.9. 1962. 78 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(Machinery industry--Technological innovations)
(Suggestion systems) (Socialist competition)

BURLAKOV, Aleksandr Gavrilovich; ENVIJONNA, D.M., red.

[Facing the Future] Pereslavl'sk. Istoriko-geogr. i etnogr. muzej. Moskva.
Profizdat, 1964. 87 p. (MIRA 19:1)

DVORYANCHIKOV, Boris Alekseyevich; KHVOSTOVA, D.M., red.

[How to organize communist labor schools] Kak organizovat' shkoly kommunisticheskogo truda. Moskva, Profizdat, 1965. 60 p. (Bibliotekha profsoiuznogo aktivista, no.6(102))
(MIRA 18:8)

KHVOSTOVA, Klavdiya Vasil'yevna

[For high milk production] Za vysokie nadoi moloka. [Kuibyshev]
Kuibyshevskoe kn-vo, 1955. 20 p. (MLA 9:9)
(Dairying)

KUL'BA, F.Ya.; MIRONOV, V.Ye.; KHVOSTOVA, L.B.

Principle of additivity and the series of cationic effect.

Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.8:1861-1864 Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskoy institut imeni Lensovet, kafedra
obshchey khimii.

(Complex compounds) (Ions)

KHVOSTOVA, T.G. [KHOVOSTOVA, T.H.], student biolog.fakul'teta;
PUZANOV, I.I., nauchnyy rukovoditel', prof.

Atherina mochon pontica(Richw.) and its origin. Pratsi Od.un.
Zbir.stud.rob. 149 no.5:159-162 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Black Sea--Siversides)

KHVOSTOVA, V. A.

R 29/49T84

USSR/Minerals
Mineral Deposits
Sodium Sulfate

1948

"Sham-Shikal Thenardite Deposits," V. A. Khvostova,
Inst of Geol Sci, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Zapiski v-s Mineral Obshch" No 4

Subject mineral was found in salt deposits around Sham-Shikal in the Ketmen'-Tyubin fault, Kirgiz SSR. Describes geologic nature of the deposits, and chemical, and physical characteristics of thenardite. Evaluates data obtained. All chemical analyses showed the mineral to have high SO_4 and Na content.

29/49T84

CA

KHVOSTOVA, V. A.

2

Thenardite from the Sham Shikal deposits. V. A. Khvostova (Inst. Geol. Sci., Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R.) *Zhurnal Priklad. Mineral. (Zhurnal. Mem. na russk. mineral.)* 77, 317-20, (1948). The salt deposits of Sham Shikal in the Ketmen'-Fyubinsk basin (Kazakhstan, S.S.R.) are characterized by rock salt, bloedite, mirabilite, and thenardite, in neogene continental sediments (sandy clays and marls of lacustrine origin). Thenardite in monocrystals, intergrown with anhydrite, shows the characteristics given by Larsen for that occurring at San Bernardino, Calif. Chem. analysis shows the identity with thenardite from Yssin-Sai, (Turkmen, S.S.R.) previously described by Remeke (1942). The thenardite of Sham Shikal is much more contaminated than that from the latter deposit, especially by anhydrite and K_2SO_4 . A previously described "thenardite from Ketmen'-Fyubinsk" (Popov, 1935) is a mixt. of mirabilite, bloedite, and probably epsomite. W. Fittell

AUTHOR: Khvostova, V. A.

20-118-5-51/59

TITLE: A New Discovery of Holmquistite
(Novaya nakhodka gol'mkvistita)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 5,
pp. 1027-1030 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: This rare lithium amphibole was discovered by the author for the first time in the eastern Sayany Mountains in 1955. Here it is bound to quartz-amphibole-schists enriched with biotite and stratified as small bands in the quartz - biotite schists of the Upper Proterozoic era. Holmquistite forms stretched prismatic crystals with a length of some tenths of a centimeter to 2 cm and with a cross-sectional diameter of 2 - 3 mm. Frequently crystal agglomerations are found which are irregularly dispersed among the quartz - amphibole schists (up to 20%, table 1). Holmquistite is lilac to black - lilac with glassy luster. Hardness amounts to 5 - 6, specific weight 3.12. It has 2 axes optical, and is negative. $2V = 50 - 52^\circ$. The other optical properties are given in table 1.

Card 1/3 It could be proved microscopically that holmquistite develops after

normal hornblende (figure 2), on which occasion either relics of the latter or pseudomorphs of holmquistite after hornblende are observed. Stretched needles of holmquistite traverse or pierce the hornblende. A survey of holmquistite discoveries since 1910 (year of discovery) is given. It can be seen from the investigation results of holmquistite from East - Sayany (table 1) that it shows a somewhat increased light refraction. Other optical properties agree with those of the samples from other countries. Chemical analysis shows a smaller magnesium content than in other places of discovery, while iron content seems to be increased. The other data approximately agree. By means of spectral analysis the following became visible in holmquistite: Lines of titanium, with a medium intensity, vanadium, and zinc, weak lines of gallium, scandium, cobalt, nickel, zirconium, and strontium. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute for Mineralogy, Geochemistry and Crystallochemistry of the Rare Elements AS USSR)

Card 2/3

FEODOT'YEV, K.M.; KHVOSTOVA, V.A.

Thermal characteristics of muscovite samples from various zones of
the pegmatite vein. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. 25 no.10:54-61 O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralologii
i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Sayan Mountains--Muscovite--Thermal properties)

KHVOSTOVA, V.A.

Epidote-orthite group minerals in various rock types of
southern Yakutia. Krat. soob. IMGRE no.1:98-100 '60.
(MIRA 17:3)

KHVOSTOVA, V.A.

Isomorphism of epidote and orthite. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1461-
1464 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh
elementov AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.I.Shcherbakovym.
(Epidote) (Allanite) (Isomorphism)

KHVCSTOVA, Vera Alekseyevna; SAUKOV, A.A., otv.red.; VLASOV, K.A., glavnyy red.; FEODOT'YEV, K.M., red.izd-va; DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn.red.; GOLUB', S.P., tekhn.red.

[Mineralogy of orthite] Mineralogiia ortita. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR. 1962. 117 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov. Trudy, no.11). (MIRA 15:11)

1. Chleny-korrespondenty AN SSSR (for Vlasov, Saukov).
(Allanite)

S/677/62/000/008/001/001
E021/E492

AUTHOR: Khvostova, V.A.

TITLE: Distribution of rare earths in the accessory minerals of South Yakutiya pegmatites

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh elementov. Trudy, no.8, 1962. Redkiye elementy v pegmatitakh. 147-155

TEXT: Garnet, epidote, sphene, orthite, zircon and apatite found in the granitic pegmatites, and the dioside-scapolite and phlogopite veins of South Yakutiya were investigated for their rare earth content. Orthite, widely spread in the region, had a high content of rare earths (19.0 to 22.4%), mainly Ce (42 to 53%), La (21 to 32%), Nd (11 to 22%). Thorium (1.14 to 1.54%), Fe in the form of oxides (6.63 to 13.8%) and Mg (1.5 to 4.2%) were also present. Eight apatite varieties were found in the region, four of whom were studied by the author. Their rare earth content varied from 0.1 (colourless) to 1.16% (green). The blue apatite was characterized by a high (25.6%) yttrium content. The green variety contained mainly Ce (37.3 to 46%), Nd (22.3 to Card 1/2

Distribution of rare earths ...

S/677/62/000/008/001/001
E021/E492

24%) and La (15.1 to 23%) but less than 1% yttrium. The red variety had a lower rare earth content, chiefly Ce (41%), La (25%) and Nd (20%). The colourless apatite, which was not very common in the region, contained only 0.1% rare earths. Garnet found mainly in the Timpton Rayon contained 0.49% rare earth, chiefly Nd (26.2%), Ce (18.1%), Gd (8.2%) and La (5%). Sphene, containing 4.1% rare earths, mostly of the cerium subgroup and yttrium (9.5%) occurred in the granite pegmatites. Sphene of metasomatic origin does not contain rare earth. It is concluded that the rare earths of the yttrium and cerium subgroups were very important in the formation of the pegmatites, but as a result of the metasomatic changes an evacuation of the rare earths, especially those of yttrium, occurred. There are 4 figures and 4 tables. ✓

Card 2/2

KHVOSTOVA, V.A.

Distribution of rare earths in the accessory minerals of
pegmatites in southern Yakutia. Trudy IMGRE no.8:147-155 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Yakutia--Rare earths) (Yakutia--Pegmatites)

KHVOSTOVA, V.A.; MAKSIMOVA, N.V.

New find of ixiolite. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.2:424-426 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut mineralogi, geokhimii i kristalloghimii redkikh
elementov. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.
(Kalba Range--Ixiolite)

KHVOSTOVA, V.A.; SRETENSKAYA, N.G.

Struverite containing tin from rare-metal granite pegmatites. Trudy IMGRE no.16:137-140 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

SHLENSKAYA, V.I.; KHVOSTOVA, V.P.; PESHKOVA, V.M.

Spectrophotometric study of the interaction of palladium ions
with potassium thiocyanate. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.5:598-603
Ag '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Palladium compounds) (Potassium thiocyanate) (Spectrophotometry)

SHLEMSKAYA, V.I.; PISKUNOV, Ye.M.; KHRISTOVA, Ye.E.

Spectrophotometric study of the reaction of tetravalent ruthenium with thiocyanate ion and its analytical application. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.2:Khim. 19 no.4:62-66 41-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

RAGIN, L.V.; KHVOSTOVA, V.P.; NOVIKOV, V.A.

Metals of the platinum group in rock forming and accessory
minerals of ultrabasic rocks. Geokhimiia no.2:159-174 F '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy goŕno-razvedochnyy
institut tsvetnykh, redkikh i blagorodnykh metallov (TSNIGRI),
Moskva.

RAZIN, L.V., KHEVOSTOVA, V.P.

Content and characteristics of the distribution of platinum group metals in ultrabasic and alkali rocks. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no. 4: 918-971 Je '66. (MIRA 1845)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gosudarstvennyy Institut tsvetnykh, rezhnykh i blagorodnykh metallov. Submitted August 7, 1964.

Khvostova, V. V.

"Detection of translocations in the proximal region of the X-chromosome of Drosophila Melanogaster by means of the method of "position effect" Department of Genetics (Chief: Prof. N. P. Dubinin), Institute of Experimental Biology (Dir: acad. N. K. Koltsov), Moscow. (p. 875) by Khvostova, V. V.

SO: Biological Journal (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. V, 1936, No. 5

KHVOSTOVA, V. V.

"Experimental Proof Of The Subterminal Position Of The Attachment Point Of The Spindle Fiber In Chromosome IV of *Drosophila Melanogaster*. Department Of Genetics (Chief: Prof. N. F. Dubinin) Institute Of Eksperimental Biology (Director: Academician N. K. Koltsov), Moscow." (p. 350) by Panshin, I. B. and Khvostova, V. V.

SO: PREDECESSOR OF JOURNAL OF GENERAL BIOLOGY. (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. VII, 1938 No. 2

KHVOSTOVA, V. V.

"Relation Between The Number Of Translocations In *D. Melanogaster* And The X-Ray Doseage.
Department Of Genetics (Chief: Professor N. I. Dabinin), Institute Of Experimental Biology
(Director: Academician N. K. Koltsov) Moscow." (p. 381) by Khvostova, V. V. and Gavrilova A. A.

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